# THREE NEW CUBAN LARENTIINAE (FAMILY GEOMETRIDAE).

#### By LOUIS B. PROUT.

THE species described in this paper were kindly presented to the Tring Museum by Father H. F. Clement and were collected at Loma del Gato, 2,500 feet, Sierra Maestra, July-August 1929.

### 1. Xanthorhoë herbicolor sp.n.

β♀, 23 mm. Intermediate between perviridis Warr. (1897) and picticolor Warr. (1896), both from Jamaica. The palpus, which in particolor is long-haired beneath, resembling that of a Notoreas, is normal, as in perviridis. Size, shape, and general effect more as in picticolor, but the ground-colour of the forewing grey-green, a little paler than in perviridis; hindwing greyish, with slightly darker borders.—Forewing with nearly the markings of picticolor, but the antemedian only straightish from costa to fold, then somewhat oblique outward, the pair of lines which bound the basal area rather more sharply expressed than the band between these and the antemedian.—Underside with the scheme of markings nearly as in perviridis, but the dark border more strongly developed, the subterminal line almost obsolete.

## 2. Spargania clementi sp.n.

♂, 32–35 mm.; ♀, 30–32 mm.

- ♀ scarcely distinguishable from those forms of dulciferata Walk. (1862, as Larentia [Jamaica]) in which the orange tint dominates the rufous or vinaceous, particularly on the forewing beneath; forewing above with the markings on an average less distinct.
- ♂ with the forewing above as in the ♀, beneath with nearly the same dark olive-buff tinge as the ♂ of dulciferata; hindwing quite different from that of dulciferata, not amygdaloid (vide Warr., Nov. Zool., iv 251), moderately elongate, termen rounded, colour ochraceous buff (not grey), with the sex-scaling of the posterior part rather more orange, much less rough than that of dulciferata, beneath somewhat stronger than above, but again less extreme than in dulciferata.

#### 3. Scordylia lymnadoides sp.n.

\$\oint\$, 28 mm. Face black, with a fine white line down the middle, a creamwhite line surrounding the eye. Palpus with 2nd joint more appressed-scaled than in most of the allies, 3rd joint more elongate; black, the first and second joints mixed with white, especially beneath. Body black, pale-mixed beneath; tympanal orifice very ample. Legs black, ringed with white (hind pair lost).

Forewing with costa shouldered at base, then straight, apex not very acute, termen rounded, shape nearly as in ochrozona (Feld., 1875); black, costally with a few white dots; an irregular Brazil-red band near base between hindmargin and SC, slightly oblique, sending out a red line from its proximal side almost to costa; a cream-white band from midcosta obliquely in the direction of hinder end of termen, its proximal edge almost straight, almost reaching SM<sup>2</sup>, its distal

slightly more irregular, so that the band measures 2 mm. but widens to nearly 3 in middle, then tapering to a blunt point near termen.——Hindwing black.

Forewing beneath with the same markings; also with blue-white terminal dots, connected anteriorly by a very fine blue-white line, which becomes obsolete posteriorly. Hindwing beneath with blue-white terminal dots and subterminal spots and with irregular irroration of the same colour on a great part of the wing.

Very distinct from all known species, suggesting some mimetic association with a yet unknown Riodinid of the genus *Lymnas*; in general scheme (though smaller and shorter-winged) nearest *L. aegates leucophlegma* Stich., which occurs in Venezuela, but the group (like *Scordylia*) has not hitherto been found in the West Indies proper, i.e. excluding Trinidad.